

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
Grosvenor, between Third and Fourth.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNION PARTY OF KENTUCKY.

HON. H. H. HOBSON, GEN. J. T. BOYLE,
GEN. E. H. HOBSON, COL. G. C. WHARTON,
G. F. DODD, ETC.

FOR CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS,
GEN. E. H. HOBSON.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1866.

It is not in keeping with our general plan to give up our entire editorial space to a single article, but it seems to us to be expedient to-day.

UNION VERSUS SECESSION.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE OF PATRIOTISM AGAINST SECESSION IN KENTUCKY.

SHALL UNION OR DIS UNION PRINCIPLES TRIUMPH IN THE APPROACHING ELECTION?

The present state of political affairs in this State is one of great interest, not only to its citizens, but to the country at large. It is justly regarded by all Union men as a contest between Union and Disunion, Patriotism against Secession.

Stripped of all disguise, and reduced to its elementary principles, it amounts to just that. The Secessionists of Kentucky are making another stand for their old faith and practices. They do not of course openly shun it, at least their leaders do not—but they might as well do it. Their acts plainly show it, and but for the sake of policy, but for the hope of catching Union votes, there is no reason to doubt that those leaders would have boldly declared their sympathies for the late attempt to disrupt the Union, regis in fation and the triumph of the Confederacy. Under these circumstances, the struggle is of great significance, and, though the only State election is for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, becomes really national in its character, and must have an important bearing upon the question of reconciliation and our future peace. We feel, therefore, justified in giving a profound sense of duty to give the subject that attention which its great practical importance and bearings demand at our hands.

We premise by saying that the contest is not of our making. The Union men of Kentucky, who have upheld the glorious flag of their country in the council, through the press, on the rostrum, and the field through many a terrible struggle, desired no such thing. They wanted peace, Union, and fraternity. They wanted to make a past a sealed book, and to cast over it the pall of everlasting oblivion. They desired harmony. They longed, they prayed for a Union completely restored, and a land once more a great national Brotherhood. The expatriation laws which the Legislature of Kentucky felt called upon to enact in the dark days of the Republic were repealed in the interests of good feelings and the desire to remove all causes of discord and irritation. Many Union men, it is true, thought this premature, and that such repeal would be attended with unhappy consequences. But if an error was made, it was an error in favor of generosity and magnanimity. It was an error, if error at all, of the head and not of the heart. The intention by the repeal was not to justify the revolt, but to reconcile and to unite all classes, to do something to pave the way for that good time to which we have all been looking forward, the great golden period of universal peace and a hearty reunion among all the people of this great country.

Such, we say, were the intentions, the wishes, and such the animus of the Union men of Kentucky at the time of the collapse of the revolt for the dissolution of the Union and the extirpation of republican democratic principles in this country.

Hardly had the smoke of the battles cleared away, however, before the old enemies of the Union, those who had helped to bring on the war against the Government, and who had tried to coerce Kentucky into an attitude of hostility to the Government, to force her to shoot madly from her sphere of active patriotism, Union, and order, into the dark abysses of revolution, anarchy, and the nameless horrors which subsequently came upon thousands of our people, began their agitation and their machinations for the creation of a Party of Reaction, or, in plain words, for the reorganization of the old Secession Party of Kentucky and the South. We believe that the honest Confederate soldiers, those who had actually fought in the Confederate armies as private soldiers or subordinate officers, had very little to do with the inauguration of the movement. We think they really wanted peace. There were of course exceptions to this, but we think this was the fact as a rule. The movement was set on foot by old Secession politicians and Secession editors, who thought they could, by playing upon the prejudices and passions of the unthinking and lawless, obtain power and the complete control of this State, and form a nucleus around which Secession in other States might rally its adherents, and through the influence of which it might, at some future suitable period, again attempt to accomplish its dark and traitorous purposes. The real aims of the leaders of this reactionary organization cannot be mistaken by any one who carefully notes their actions, what they say and what they carefully abstain from saying. This last is, perhaps, with many of them, more significant than their open avowals.

Having determined upon another rally in favor of Secession principles, having determined not to unite with the mass of their Union fellow-citizens in sustaining the Government and the policy of restoration, they began to pull the wires for a convention, which assembled in this city on the 1st of May for the purpose of perfecting their organization and nominating a candidate for Clerk of the Appellate Court. Before this convention met, almost the only person talked of for that office was a man who had been one of John Morgan's raiders upon the loyal people of this State—who robbed banks, tore up railroads, plundered villages, and stole horses, and who would have been delighted to see all the towns and villages of Kentucky in a blaze from the mountains to the rivers. There was a general cry of indignation at the audacity of such an memorable campaign, in which he put forth just such sentiments as are embodied in the above extract. "Elect Mr. Breckinridge," he said, "and we will still remain in the Union." Elect us, and we will be all right. Keep us in office, and we will with all our caprices, let us have all the Government plunders, let us rule, and we have no sort of objection to the Union. But if you don't do this, we'll "shatter it from the dome to its foundation stones."

Their third resolution commences in this way:

3. We declare that the Federal Government is one of limited and restricted powers, and that it has no authority whatever to exercise any power not specifically enumerated and authorized by the Constitution. It was emphatically

A CONVENTION OF SECESSIONISTS,

who did what they could during 1860 to bring on the war for the destruction of the Government, and who, while that was last, did their utmost to make it effective in dissolving the Union of our Fathers. Now, if those Secessionists, semi-Secessionists, and Secession sympathizers, and, and raiders, who notoriously and undeniably had been such, had renounced their theories and their practices, if they had resolved hereafter to become devoted to the Government and the Union, as, in the language of the Indiana Democracy, "the only test of political orthodoxy," a plain, honest man would have done to declare that they would have said so in unmistakable terms. Did they do that? Why, surely, Monseigneur Tonson has come again! We have heard of such declarations before. In 1860 they were plenty as blackberries in May or June or July. The "Federal Government is one of limited and restricted powers," it had and has no right to keep a State from going out of the Union, according to the asseverations of those who tried to dismember the Union. The Breckinridge faction of 1860 was the "Democratic" Party, semi-called; and that same "Democratic" Party went out of the Union, according to the asseverations of these accredited agents, and declared that institution dissolved. We now find the leaders and allettors of this "Democratic" Party in the South with the same name and substantially, if not technically, the same professions and principles, again trying to get power, "again" asserting their old tenets, sometimes skillfully concealed and cunningly mixed up with doctrines which no one denies, and at other times boldly and brazenly and impudently avowed; and we therefore naturally infer that it is the same old guilty faction that has so cursed the country by its peridy and its treason.

It is possible, Messrs. Conventionists, that you declare that? Why, surely, Monseigneur Tonson has come again! We have heard of such declarations before. In 1860 they were plenty as blackberries in May or June or July. The "Federal Government is one of limited and restricted powers," it had and has no right to keep a State from going out of the Union, according to the asseverations of those who tried to dismember the Union. The Breckinridge faction of 1860 was the "Democratic" Party, semi-called; and that same "Democratic" Party went out of the Union, according to the asseverations of these accredited agents, and declared that institution dissolved. We now find the leaders and allettors of this "Democratic" Party in the South with the same name and substantially, if not technically, the same professions and principles, again trying to get power, "again" asserting their old tenets, sometimes skillfully concealed and cunningly mixed up with doctrines which no one denies, and at other times boldly and brazenly and impudently avowed; and we therefore naturally infer that it is the same old guilty faction that has so cursed the country by its peridy and its treason.

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HOBSON RALLIES.

ON JOHN M. HABRIAN, Gov. T. L. CRITTENDEN, J. M. MURKIN, W. C. FRAZIER, F. W. WOOLGARD, and Lieut. Gov. JACOB WILDER and others.

Campbellsville **Monday**, July 9.
Tuesday, July 10.
Wednesday, July 11.
Thursday, July 12.
Friday, July 13.
Saturday, July 14.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY, & CHICAGO R.R.

Morning Express 5:30 A. M. ARRIVE. 5:30 P. M.
8:45 Express 5:45 P. M.
Evening Express 7:30 A. M. 11:00 P. M.
9:30 Express 7:45 P. M.
10:30 P. M.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R.R.
Lebanon and Nashville daily 7:30 A. M.
Nashville Mid-day 7:30 A. M.
Nashville Mid-day 7:30 A. M.
Bardstown & Louisville 8:30 A. M.
LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT R.R.
Louisville Express 6:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M.
Louisville & Frankfort 6:30 A. M.
Accommodation 6:30 A. M. 8:30 A. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 3 A. M.

Election Returns.
Our friends all over the State are requested to telegraph the full returns of the August election to the Journal, and, wherever the telegraph is not accessible, they are requested to promptly write to us the result in precincts, towns and counties.

RESIGNATION OF DR. GRANT AS PRINCIPAL OF THE MALE HIGH SCHOOL.—Those who attended the public examination of the Male High School, on Friday recently, were pained to hear that Dr. Grant, the Principal of the Male High School, has tendered his resignation to the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools. Dr. Grant has been principal of this institution seven or eight years, and while there he has always shown himself worthy of the high position that he occupied. Let us review the seven or eight years that he was principal, and see what he has done for the benefit of the school. Seven years ago, on the right hand side of the building, there was a dungeon, in which students were put when they misbehaved; now we find there the large "Kentucky Museum." The Doctor saw the necessity of having a great deal of apparatus for the purpose of showing various scientific experiments to the students; he applied to the School Board, but without success, yet he did not despair, and after many a day of toil succeeded in persuading them to send Dr. Jenkins to Europe to purchase the necessary amount of apparatus, which now stands in the shape of the institution. He also had a large and handy laboratory built for the use of the school. In the basement of the building a splendid gymnasium was made for the benefit of the students. The Doctor may well be proud of his condition in which he left the school. All! should the Board of Trustees will elect as successor to him one who will perform his duties as well as has Professor Grant.

THE UNION COUNTY CONVENTION ON SATURDAY NIGHT.—This Convention, let it be borne in mind, meets at the court-house at ten o'clock on Saturday morning next, for the purpose of nominating loyal candidates for the city and county offices to be filled at the August election. The object is an important one. Let our friends bear in mind, let the loyal men of each ward of the city, and of each precinct in the county, work hard in this eight election, and see to it that there be a full representation of delegates present and at proper nominations be made. If we would triumph each friend must put his shoulder to the wheel, and that quickly too. There is not a day, nor a hour to be lost. Then let us have a large crowd at the court-house on Saturday, and let us work vigorously and harmoniously for the election of the nominees of the Convention.

THE OHIO RIVER RAILROAD.—The citizens of Madison, Indiana, have memorialized the corporate authorities to subscribe \$200,000 to the stock of the company, provided that enough stock is subscribed to complete the line, and a committee is appointed to solicit subscriptions along the line.

HELD FOR TRIAL.—George Reaser, Martin C. Cady, and J. H. Crawford, charged with assault and attempted robbery, mentioned in yesterday's Journal, were held in \$500 bail each for an appearance. Reasons alone gave bail, his mother, "Julia Dean," becoming his security.

WE TRUST THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AT THIS DATE.—The citizens of Louisville, and other cities have given more for the benefit of the students. The Doctor may well be proud of his condition in which he left the school. All! should the Board of Trustees will elect as successor to him one who will perform his duties as well as has Professor Grant.

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NOTICES OF THE DAY.—**CITY RAILWAY.—CHANGE OF TIME.**—At this date the Main street cars, from Twelfth and Rowan streets to Butcher's Row, will run every ten minutes. The Main street cars will run every ten minutes. The Portland avenue cars every ten minutes. The Sixth, Broadway and Twelfth street cars every twelve minutes. The Main, Fourth and Cave Hill cars every forty minutes. The Preston street cars can run every ten minutes on Preston street only. Passengers will pay but one fare, receiving a ticket from the conductor which will be received at fare by the conductor of the connecting car.

CHAS. B. PRATT.—Superintendent L. C. R. W.

HO. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—We invite attention to the Board of Aldermen at this session to-night will pass the appropriation of \$2,000 for the benefit of the Saengerband. Other cities have given more for the same object. Let not Louisville be despicable.

CHAS. B. PRATT.—A society has been formed in Indiana, embracing members from all sections of the State, looking to the reformation of the inmates of prisons, jails and county houses.

MR. M. O. BROOKS.—Ho. for the Nashville from where he had been on a tour. As he arrived late he did not have time to deposit his balance in bank, but left his safe under guard at the office of the post master. Some time during the night the safe on duty opened the safe and removed therefrom about \$8,000, and returned to his post. When regularly relieved, he passed to the rear of the building, doffed his soldier's apparel and donned the garb of a citizen, and decamped for parts unknown. The financier in this bold robbery is known by the classic name of Malloney. He is a member of the 16th Regulars.

BREAK OF TRUST.—The New Albany Ledger learns of a case of break of trust of a very aggravated character. A young man, who was entrusted with a part of his father's business, appropriated six hundred dollars in county orders belonging to the father, who held, and with the money left the city for parts unknown on Monday night. The loss of the orders was discovered yesterday; but we understand no steps have yet been taken for the arrest of the young man.

INTERESTING NUPTIALS.—Yesterday morning, at the Cathedral, our excellent and highly esteemed friend, Dr. W. H. Hale, author and composer of music and tenant and leader of band U. S. A., was married to the beautiful Miss Laura B. Gordon, daughter of Dr. Gordon, of this city. It was a brilliant and beautyful music. May no frost ever chill the lovely flowers now blooming in the hearts of the happy couple.

COMING BACK.—It will be remembered that during 1861-62 Mr. Buckner gave the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company considerable trouble by running off rolling stock into the rebel lines. Since the cessation of hostilities the Nashville Company has been hunting up its stolen property, and several specimens have been recovered recently, some as far as from the Richmond and Danville railroad, and others from points quite as remote.

COMPLETE CONNECTION.—We learn that a complete connection will have been made by August 1st between Louisville and New Orleans by the completion of the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad to Paris, Tenn., and thence via the Memphis and Ohio road.

THE COURTS.

POLO COURT.—Hon. J. H. MARSHALL, Justice, Ann Fletcher, Mary Ryan, Martha Dickey, and others, defendants.

JOHN WATSON AND OTHERS, DEFENDANTS.

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